TO BE REVISED BY A COMMISSION IN THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE ALSO ADOPTS A SCHEME OF MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AFTER A DETERMINED FIGHT BY GEN-

ERAL RUSLING AND OTHERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Cleveland, May 27.-The Constitution, which the General Conference has had under discussion for several days, and which gave rise to an animated debate last night, was referred to-day to a commission of fifteen to be appointed by the bishops and to consist of six ministers, six laymen and three bishops. The commission is to review the work of the commission of 1888 and the recommendations of the present conference, to receive all recommendations of the Committee on Lay Representation, together with all memorials signed by five ministers or five laymen, and to set forth the present organic law of the Church, with such changes as it may make, and print the result in the Church press by January 1, 1899. Between January 1, 1900, and the meeting of the next General Conference in May of that year, it is to revise its work in the light of criticisms and suggestions made and report to the General Conference of

The special Committee on Arbitration submitted a report on the troubles in Armenia, in part as

Whereas, An exceedingly great and bitter cry has gone up from Armenia, devastated, pillaged and trampled under the iron heel of armed persecutors, in which hundreds of our fellow-Christians

cutors, in which hundreds of our fellow-Christians have been murdered in cold blood, or, surviving, suffered nameless outrages; be it.

Resolved, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in Cleveland, in May, 18%, does hereby petition Congress to pass a joint resolution at the earliest possible date, authorizing the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the European Powers most directly interested, with the view and to the end that such Powers or Governments be requested, in the name of humanity and civilization, to take such action as will forever put a stop to these atrocious and shameful outrages. Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to both houses of Congress immediately upon their adoption, and that such copies shall be signed by the president and secretary of this body.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Under the call for reports from committees several were presented and adopted, including one from the Committee on Church Extension, which occasioned warm and extended debate. The report, which was presented by Dr. Swindells, chairman, proposed that the plan of what is known as the Wisconsin Methodist Church Mutual Insurance Company be adapted to the whole Church. The rovided for the appointment of a board, consisting of one member elected by the delegates from each of the fourteen general conference districts, and five to be appointed by the Board of Bishops. The board thus constituted is to appoint a manager. Policies are to be written on church property at the rate charged by regular insurance companies, and premiums are to be paid as follows: One-third in cash when the policy is written, one-third by a note payable in one year, less the pro rata share of profits, and one-third by a note for two years, less profits. indells said that the rates of insurance

were so high in some sections as to be practically hibitory. The plan proposed was intended to give the churches adequate protection at much less cost, by allowing them to share in the profits. Dr. Sweet, a presiding elder, said that in his district, the Lake Superior, in Wisconsin, the insurance rates were 1% per cent, while under the mutual

plan insurance cost only one-half of 1 per cent.
General Rusling, of New-Jersey, characterized
the scheme proposed as visionary and chimerical.
If the regular companies charged high rates it was because the risks were great. Insurance was not a dream or speculation, but a systematized business, and the rates were made as low as possible. whole country was strewn with wrecks of mutual insurance companies. The Methodist Church should take warning by the Asbury Life Insurance Company, which went down some years ago and left a great scandal. The Church might just as well go into the drygoods or grocery business as into the insurance business. The pending scheme would gonflict with the laws of many of the States, was visionary and imperfect, and would wind up with a scandal.

A considerable minority, including a number of laymen, made determined efforts to defeat the report by a series of motions to refer, to recommit, to strike out, to amend, to postpone and to lay on the table, but they were all overridden, and the report was adopted by about a two-thirds vote.

At the afternoon session the death of a member of the Conference, Dr. Julian F. Scott, of North China Conference, was announced. A committee was appointed to represent the Conference at the funeral service to-morrow morning.

funeral service to-morrow morning.

A plan for a board of examiners for each annual conference and of examination of candidates was announced by the bishops.

Secretary Leonard read an appeal for larger contributions for the Missionary Society, especially to meet the debt of \$235,000, and the Conference adopted the end ordered it to be print; in the Church press.

it and ordered it to be printed in the Church press The Judiciary Committee reported many change in the discipline concerning the trial of minister and members.

LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

PAYMENTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN OBTAINED ON FICTITIOUS SALES.

Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has received an attachment from Leventritt & Nathan for \$9.854 against Eugene B. Smith and William H. Batcheller, who used the style of the Redfern Manufacturing Company, wholesale dealers in cotton goods, at No. 47 Leon-ard-st., in favor of William McElhinney for cash advanced to them, and a keeper has been placed in charge of their office. Eugene B. Smith is said to be the proprietor of the business and Mr. Batchel-ler the manager. About November 1 last William McElhinney, an old and well-known merchant, be-McElhinney, an old and weis-known merchant, be-came the financial backer of the business, and he has since cashed the sales made by Smith and Batcheller. According to the affidavits prepared by Leventritt & Nathan, the agreement between Messrs. McElhinney, Smith and Batcheller was that Batcheller and Smith would sell goods to various merchants throughout the United States, would report such sales to Mr. McElhinney; that he would advance to them the amount of such sales less 41/2 per cent commission, the goods to be shipped to the buyers in the name of Mr. McElhipney, and also billed in his name; that he would be the owner of the claims for the goods sold and delivered, and would alone be entitled to collect the amount of the sales. Between November 1 and May 21, it is averred, they represented to him that they had sold to various merchants throughout the counhad sold to various merchants throughout the country goods to the amount of \$16,318, presented to him bills for such alleged saies, caused the goods to be packed for shipment, gave seeming instructions that the goods should be snipped to the supposed buyers, and caused the goods to be sent away from Mr. Mc-Elhinney's place of business. He advanced \$8,854 to them, which was less his commission of 4½ per cent. Mr. McElhinney asserts that the saies were wholly fietitious, and that the goods were never shipped to the supposed buyers, but were removed and disposed of for the use of the defendants.

The schedules of Boyle, Conover & Ednie, wholesale dealers in millimery goods at No. 661 Broadway, show liabilities, \$57,824; nominal assets, \$49,886; actual assets, \$1,666.

The schedules of Albert Murdoch, cloak manufacturer at Nos. 2 and 5 Waveriey Place, show liabilities, \$2,285; nominal assets, \$7,490, actual assets, \$2,289.

David P. Hall has been substituted as receiver for

West 14th St. PERTHWA 1807.
TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" **CARPETS**

BIG VALUES-LITTLE PRICES. Fine Quality Smyrna Rugs.

18x36 in., .85 cts., sold before at \$1.50 21x46 in., 1.25 sold before at 2.25 26x54 in., 1.75 sold before at 3.00 30x60 in., 2.25 sold before at 3.50 36x72 in., 3.25 sold before at 5.50 We never stop building reputation but do it with qualy—with price—with satisfaction, that the monument
ay be enduring, and year by year increase our clientage.
All through our Rug Pile the price pulse
beating most femptingly.

FURNITURE PRICES THE LOWEST.

LASH OR CREDIT

OWPERTHWAIT & Q 104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV. Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Pulton St.

METHODIST CONSTITUTION. Alfrederick S. Hatch, formerly president of the New-York Stock Exchange, instead of Roger Foster, who declined to serve.

ENDS HIS LIFE IN THE TOMBS.

HAVING FAILED TO KILL OTHER MEN. EDWARD BERG KILLS HIMSELF.

Edward Berg, the drunken sailor who shot one of Edward Berg, the drainer and also tried to shoot the policeman who arrested him on Tuesday, committed suicide in cell No. 54, in the Tombs, late the same night. He made a noose of a cheap necktie, which he had been allowed to keep when he was locked up, and hanged himself to a gaspipe in the cell, bending his knees and holding up his feet to allow the weight of his body to tighten the noose around his neck.

Berg was a native of Finland, and was a deckhand on the cattle steamer Bovic. He acted like a crazy man on Tuesday, when he was about to leave the boarding-house in Greenwich-st., to go with other ckhands back to the steamer. He drew a revolver and began to shoot at his comrades without body of Frank Dunnen, a colored man, inflicting a dangerous wound. After Dunnen fell, Berg con-tinued to shoot, but shot nobody. Two of the shots were fired at Policeman Grey, who later overpowered bits.

were fired at Poiceman Grey, who later overpowered him.

After Berg was taken to the Centre Street Court and committed to the Tombs he continued to rave like a madman, but his jailers thought he was crazy from the effects of liquor and would become cam. The prisoner was last seen alive in his cell shortly before 10 p. m., and the next time a keeper looked into the cell he saw the man's dead body hanging there. The body was cut down, and efforts were made to resuscitate it without avail. The man had slowly choked himself to death. The body was removed to the Morgue yesterday morning, and it probably will be buried in Poiter's Field, as it is not known that the man had any friends in this country who would be willing to pay for other burial. At the hospital in Hudson-st, yesterday it was said that Dunnen, the man Berg shot, might recover.

PLANS FOR MODEL TENEMENTS.

TWENTY-EIGHT OF THEM DRAWN ACCORD-ING TO THE IDEAS OF THE IMPROVED HOUSING COUNCIL. ARE ON EX-HIBITION.

The twenty-eight plans submitted in competition to the Improved Housing Council were on exhibition at the Ortgies Gallery, No. 336 Fifth-ave. yesterday, and will remain there until Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The plans were all drawn in keeping with the conditions laid down by the Council, and while architects pronounce the collection a whole a fine exhibition and one which bear good fruits, there seems to be no doubt that the three sets of plans which were selected by the committee are the best and the most practical. successful architects are James E. Ware, Ernest Flagg and A. W. Ross.

When the competition was opened the committee said that it was not in a position to offer prizes to competitors, but that the architect whose plans should be accepted would be appointed architect by the committee, "providing in its judgment it is warof the Housing Council will soon take practical form, and that a building will be erected by a corporation of which the Council will be the nucleus,

and that Mr. Ware will be the architect.

The plans on exhibition were all drawn with a view to overcoming the defects of the present apartment-houses. Among these defects are lack of light and air, danger from fire, lack of privacy, insufficient possibility of division, lack of economy in the planning and construction, too many "back apartments," faulty location of water-closets, improper arrangement of bedrooms, poorly lighted staircases and corridors, no cross ventilation and apariments," faulty location of water-closets, improper arrangement of bedrooms, poorly lighted staircases and corridors, no cross ventilation and the use of "light wells," which serve also as conductors of heat, odors and noise. The plans comply with all the requirements of the New-York Building law, and the plans for the building shown occupy an entire city block, or 200 feet by 400 feet.

Among the conditions which were laid down by the committee were the following: No wells or light shafts shall be used. All rooms must be lighted by windows opening directly upon the outer air. All apartments must have cross ventilation. Each compartment must have its own independent fireproof staircase incosed by brick walls, with a separate entrance to the street. Each suite must have a separate water-closet, opening directly upon the outer air. It must be possible to enter directly into the living room of each suite from the public corridor without passing through any other room, and it must be possible to reach every bedroom without passing through any other bedroom. The buildings are to be six stories high. The ground floors are arranged on the short or avenue side for stores which will have ceilings eleven feet high. Ceilings of apartments are eight feet, six inches high. Each suite is arranged for a sink and a place for a range, and the comfort of the housekeeper is well cared for as to closets, cupboards and places to store household goods.

The committee on awards consists of Professor E. R. L. Gould, I. W. Longfeilow, of Boston, and W. H. Folsom. The officers of the Improved Housing Council are R. W. Gilder, chairman; W. Bayard Cutting, vice-chairman: Charles Stewart Smith, treasurer; William H. Tolman, secretary.

A BREAK IN COTTON ABROAD.

PRIVATE SETTLEMENTS CAUSE A GENERAL UN-LOADING-THE LOCAL MARKET AFFECTED.

speculators on this side of the ocean. A further sensational drop in early months abroad, equal to 20 American points, yesterday dazed the American markets. There was also a dip of 3-16 in spot cotton in Liverpool, with sales of 10,000 bales. The effect of this demoralizing break in Europe was to open the local market down 7 to 9 points for sum-mer months, and 3 to 7 for the next crop. August opened at 7.74. Shorts covered eager'y on this de-cline, however, and Mr. Inman, it was said, added to the long line of August which he is believed to hold. It was said that the break in Liverpool, which began on Tuesday, originated in the private settlement by two firms of a large short account in May-June contracts. The local market recovered all its opening loss before 3 o'clock, August selling up to 7.83, or two points over Tuesday.

Crop news both good and bad came from the South. The existence of drouth over large areas of the cotton belt, particularly in Texas, Flor da and Georgia, checks a disposition to sell the lat-

What Mr. Inman proposes to do with the August option time alone will show. Some expect him to move it up a cent a pound overnight some time between now and September. He may be governed by the alleged intention to ship the high grades from Liverpool over here if August should go, say to 8.25. Such a thing as shipping cotton from Liv-erpool to this city happened once before, it is said. Some big traders caught short in this market for this port. Rumor magnified the amount to 20,000 bales. The cornered shorts began selling heavily and pushed the rumors along. Holders and "tailers" became frightened and by the time the 10,000 bales reached this port the "corner" had dissolved and the cofton went back on the vessels that brought it over. The difference between that that brought it over. The difference between that experience and the present, however, is the unlike hilhood of any "bluft" being worked on the Rapid Transit Commissioner now in control of August. New-Orleans, May 27.—Southern mills Inquiring here for cotton. Maginnis Mills just bought 150 bales at the same price they bid yesterday. The detailed Louisnan Bureau report shows: Acadia Parish—Great cracks appearing in the ground. Avoyelles—All crops show effect of drouth. Calcasieu—On account of drouth rice-planting suspended. Cameron—Crops suffering for rain. Baton Rouge—All crops and gardens need rain badly. The heat in Southern Mississippi is intense; at Brookhaven temperature is 162.

Austin, Tex., May 27.—The detailed Texas weather service report shows the consensus of opinion of

Austin, Tex., May 2:.—The detailed Texas weather service report shows the consensus of opinion of all correspondents is that rain would be beneficial; the late planting not doing so well. While cotton crop is not materially suffering, yet rain is needed. Marlin, N. Tex.—Worms destroyed entire fields; have to be replanted. Wharton, S. Tex.—Rain badly needed. Shiner, Colmesvil, Franklin, Salem and Bastrop say rain is badly needed.

FORMING THE PHILAFRICAN LEAGUE.

A number of prominent clergymen and laymen met vesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Fourth-ave. and Twenty-third-st., for the purpose of formally organizing the Philafrican Liberators' League. Hell Chatelain, the distinguished African explorer and missionary, and the founder of the league, was pres-ent. The meeting organized with the election of the ent. The meeting organized with the election of the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain as temporary chairman. A temporary organization was effected, and the following were appointed as a Committee on Constitution: Ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, Paul Dutchaillu, Louis Klopsch, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Edwards, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, Cyrus C. Adams, the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain. The following were appointed as a part of the Executive Committee: The Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong and the Rev. Dr. J. B. Edwards. These committees were instructed to report at the next meeting of the league.

WERE PRACTISING FOR A RACE.

Robert Morehead, twenty-two years old, of No. 106 West Twenty-seventh-st., who is a wheelman with a record, and Edward Hannigan, twenty-one years old, of No. 232 East Seventy-first-st., who is a teacher in a bicycle academy, were arraigned before Magistrate Brann at the Harlem Court yesterlay morning on a charge of riding their bicycles on Riverside Drive at uniawful speed on Tuesday evening. They were fined & each. The young men said they were practising for the Irvington-Millburn twenty-five mile race on Saturday next.

VORY SOAP IT FLOATS

"A cold bath is a good tonic and nerve bracer." If Ivory Soap is used, it is a beautifier as well. THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TL

NOTES ON DRESS.

THE USE OF RIBBONS - SOME NEW FRENCH GOWNS.

Ribbons are nore used than ever as a garnitur for summer costumes, and it is interesting to note in what an immense variety of ways they may be employed. A "harness" of ribbon is one of the most popular arrangements, and as this is separate from dress and may be worn with a variety of tollets, it is a useful adjunct to a summer wardrobe It takes just ten yards to make one of these ar-rangements, for it should be always borne in mind that no economy of material must ever be apparent in a "good-looking" costume. The least makeshif or stinting in quantity quite destroys the effect of a gown, however well thought out it may be in color-



ing or style Bows, therefore, should have generous loops and generous ends, and a good many of both, for the bow of to-day is a very different af-fair from the double bow knot of yore, and is twice as elaborate. So, although ten yards seems a large allowance for bretelies, shoulder knots, collar and belt, it is no more than sufficient. The ribbon harness has V-shaped bretelles, extending from the shoulders to the waist, back and front. The ribbon should be at least four inches wide, and is pleated to a point at the waist, and on the shoulders is



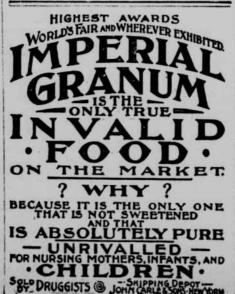
placed a bow knotted with four loops and a couple of ends. The belt and draped collar have both full bows at the back, and are made of the same ribbon. Some of these "harnesses" have crosspleces of rib-

bon extending from bretelle to bretelle. Another odd and very pretty arrangement of ribbons is on a dress lately imported from Duzuceaux, The sleeves (consisting of elbow puffs only) and the plain skirt are both of grass cloth, made over a taffeta slik of the same color. The bodice is of pale; pink chiffon, gathered very full over a pink satin lining, and the arrangement of ribbon referred to consists of loops of narrow pink satin ribbon, about one and a half inches wide, arranged in pairs, each



wider ribbon, which hangs loose from the shoulder, where it joins the sleeve, to the waist. The collar is composed entirely of pink dalsles, and is fastened at the back by a very wide bow, consisting of six wired long loops of the one and one-half inch satin ribbon, three on either side. These stand out like wings, each one separated from the other. A simple but very graceful "gracieuse" little

toilette by Sara Meyer has a blouse corsage of white Swiss muslin dotted with large polka dots of



embroidered black silk. This is made over a pale green faille, the same silk forming the skirt, which is perfectly plain. The sleeves are gathered in at the inside seam from the wrist to the shoulder, the fulness being again gathered into the outside seam, until just above the elbow, from which point it is draped to the shoulder. The waist is trimmed only with revers of a delicate white openwork em-broidery, spangled with tiny lozenges of pink, blue, green and yellow crystal. The belt and collar are made of Pekiné ribbon containing the same tints.

A pretty suggestion for a striped shirt waist is to pleat the front like a chemisette to the depth of four inches, bringing the colored stripes together. This gives quite the effect of another material. On either side of this from the shoulders comes a wide pleat converging to the waist. The belt and the collar are both formed of the same pleated arrangement of stripes, so that this style of waist requires no other trimming than itself, and yet it has a very "chic" effect. The latest striped shirt waists are made with horizontally striped sleeves and vertically striped bodice. "So and so is wearing her last summer's shirt," said an up-to-date young woman sagely. "How do you know?" asked her companion. "Oh, she always gets her shirts -'s, and this year all his sleeves are cut from across the goods!"

Another simple and effective way of making striped silk waist is to have the top shirred around to the depth of a round yoke; attached to this over the sleeves are deep rippled epaulets trimmed with insertion or braid, and joined to the yoke front and back by ribbon rosettes with ends. The sleeves have a puff to the elbow, and a ribbon collar and belt complete the costume.

A very pretty black and white striped slik from Doucet has the skirt made in graduated box pleats. The bodice is cut with a square yoke, the fulness below being gathered on to a band of insertion. The waistband is buttoned on to that of the skirt, and has no belt, the buttors consisting of two in front, and two at the back being left to show. Revers of green velvet extend from the shoulders to either side of the front buttons on the walstband, just above which they are cut off in points. The sleeves are wrinkled and tight to the shoulder, flaring out into butterfly drapery at the top. Sleeves continue to show that ascending tendency, as the accompanying sketches of Paris costume testify.

WARING PRAISES THE SWEEPERS.

HE COMMENDS THE MEMBERS OF HIS DEPART-MENT FOR THE EXCELLENCE OF THE PARADE-AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring issued General Orders No. 13 yesterday, complimenting the members of his Department on the fine showing they made on parade on Tuesday. He said:

they made on parade on Tuesday. He said:

I desire to express my sincere thanks to every man in the Department for the splendid success of the parade. Such a brilliant result could not have been secured without the cordial co-operation of all, men and officers. The effect of our success on the Department itself will be permanent. An organization in which all have once united their efforts for the general good is sure to grow better and better as time goes on. The effect on the public has been marvellous. Those who came to scoff remained to praise. The Department of Street Cleaning has lifted itself out of comparative obscurity, and has become a prime favorite with the people of all classes. Henceforth it will be a proud thing to be connected with it in any capacity.

The Commissioner announced the following special awards made by the Judges at the parade of the

the Commissioner announced the following spe-cial awards made by the judges at the parade of the Department: For the best turnout of sweepers, to District No. II. Herman Triest, district superintend-ent; for the best turnout of carts, to Stable "G," Michael Herlihy, foreman; for the best representa-tive cart, Cart No. 7II, Stable "G," driven by James Giblin.

CITY BONDS AUTHORIZED.

A LARGE ISSUE TO BE MADE FOR VARIOUS PUR-

A large sum in city bonds was ordered to be issued by the Board of Estimate yesterday. It was expected that the formal award of the garbage contract would be made and that it would go to the New-York Sanitary Utilization Company, but the ex-Congressman John J. Adams time statement showing that his client, Major Edward Duffy, should get it, his bid of \$69,000 being the

The Board passed a resolution reducing the rate of interest on \$1,249,000 of Third Avenue Bridge bonds to 314 from 4 per cent.

The Police Board's request for the Issue of \$300,000 in bonds to pay the salaries of the 800 additional neir request for permission to change the name of the "steam launch" account to "launch account," thus permitting them to use other power on the launches than steam. There is \$12,000 in the ac-

Bonds in the sum of \$580,000 were authorized to be issued for the laying of two new water mains under Fifth-ave. from Eighty-first-st. to Washington Square. Two forty-eight-inch mains will laid to Twentieth-st, and below that thirty-six-The Rapid Transit Commission was allowed to

have \$9,648 52 transferred to pay for contingencies, and as the Board passed it President Jeroloman whispered to the Mayor, "The last gasp." Albert Bach's bill as special counsel in the matter of acquiring title to the Tweltin Ward Park,

amounting to \$5,000, was allowed, and \$10,500 was appropriated for improvements to the walks of

appropriated for improvements to the walks of Mount Morris Park.

The Park Department asked for \$100,000 to build a roadway forty feet wide through Bronx and Pelham Bay Parks, but as no plans accompanied the request the matter was laid over.

Bonds amounting to \$554,660 of were authorized to pay damages in the matter of acquiring the St. John's Cemetery property for public park purposes. The damages were assessed upon the property-owners, but they had a bill passed relieving them of the burden and placing it upon the city. The bill came before the Mayor, and after a public hearing he vetoed it. It was repassed by the Legislature over his veto.

The Board requested the Sinking Fund Commission to provide for the extension of Gouverneur Hospital and allow the condemnation of such parts of Gouverneur Silp as may be necessary therefor.

THE ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL TROUBLE. The Franciscan Sisters who conduct St. Elizabeth's Hospital at Nos. 223 and 225 West Thirty-first-st. are still in considerable excitement over the man who said he was a lawyer and went to the hospital on Tuesday and asked to see the deed which transferred the hospital two or three years ago from the lay order of St. Francis to the sisters who are now in charge. The old management, according to the story told by Vicar-General Mooney, the president of the present Board of Trustees, was not a good one and that was the main reason why the sisters now in charge were called in. The lawyer who called on Tuesday, or some one else, caused a notice to be inserted in one of the newspapers to the effect that the property occupied by the hospital could not be mortgaged without the consent of Bridget Lawlor, Ellen Muldoon and Mary Murray. William J. Lardner, one of the trustees of the

hospital and also its legal adviser, was seen at his hospital and also its legal adviser, was seen at his office at No. 115 Broadway by a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon. "There is nothing new to say about the matter," he said. "The lay sisters have been causing trouble ever since the new management took charge of affairs. What I want to do now is to find this fellow who called at the hospital and asked to see the deed. The sisters say he said that his name was "Steiner" or "Steinit" and I gave sent my boy out this afternoon to try and find him. He had no right to go to the hospital and demand the deed. Why didn't he begin proceedings and give me a chance to defend the hospital? The deed transferring the property is all right. When I find this lawyer, I will be able to tell you more about the case. In my mind it is simply a case of a lot of women fussing among themselves."

CLEARING-HOUSE COMMITTEE TO MEET. There will be a meeting to-day of the special com-mittee appointed by the Clearing House to consider and report on a change in the system by which country banks send in checks and drafts marked for

protect the New-York banks against forgeries and alterations. The special committee consists of F. D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank; W. Sherman, president of the National Bank; Commerce; J. Edward Stmmons, president of the Fourth National Bank; H. W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, and E. S. Mason, president of the Bank of New-York.



THE RED CROSS IN ARMENIA. FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

MISS BARTON MAKES SOME CORREC-

THE SOCIETY MAKES NO APPEALS FOR AID-HOW

RELIEF IS DISTRIBUTED-THE ATTITUDE OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The last Oriental mail brings me your issue of April 21, containing an article relating to our relief work in the Armenian provinces and the timely statement of the officers of the American National Red Cross in regard to the subjects of appeals for contributions in money, for the relief being carried on there. I feel under great obligation both to my officers for having made this explanation and to you for giving it place in your columns. To most of your readers a moment's reflection will be sufficient to recall to them the fact that in all the fourteen years of the existence of the Red Cross in America and almost a score of fields where it has administered relief, they have never been appealed to by it for contributions. Its first and strong principle is never to ask for help. Its method is to go instantly with its own funds to a field of reported disaster, simply giving notice of the fact that it goes; investigate, and on learning the situation faithfully, report the same to the people through all public channels and private sources as well. all public channels and private sources as well. This information, which can be thoroughly relied upon, has always been held sufficient. It takes the ground that the American people, intelligent, humane and liberal, require only to be assured of a real need in their midst and shown an avenue by which it can be reached with relief to call from them the proper action; they are as humane as ourselves, and need no appeal for generosity from us. It has been only on a few fields of unusual continuance that the quick, voluntary aid of the people has not been quite sufficient, and invariably when the relief contributed has been adequate for the

needs, we give general notice to the country and

withdraw from the field.

But this was a different case. Again, a moment's reflection will bring the fact to the mind of all readers of four months ago that the Red Cross as an organization did not assume the general relief of this field; it was not asked to do this. This work was already in the hands of the great missionary bodies scattered all through Anatolia (Armenia), herolcally holding out against danger and death, with the great tributaries of England pouring in upon them through the Duke of Westminster's committees; and America, through its relief committees, was doing the same thing. Owing to the disturbed and dangerous condition of the country to be relieved, it was found difficult to distribute the funda aiready contributed; and it was suggested by the Christian bodies in Constantinople that the American Red Cross be urged to distribute America's contributions as being a body of no social or denominational affiliations, and accustomed to the work of field relief. But the laws were stringent, and upon trial it was found that even the Cross as an organization would not be permitted by the Turkish Powers; neither would our home committees yield, and, acting between the two, in deference to the great tax on the sympathies of our entire people, it was decided by the organization that its president, with the general field agent, its financial secretary and an Oriental linguist, seek was postponed until Tuesday next to allow admission as individuals, a method which had been tion. It is true that the principles of the Red Cross were brought and have been strictly adhered to and are recognized here; our customary methods of field relief have been followed, and are bringing the usual results.

But by some misunderstanding, the vigorous appeals of the committees in America have been made to appear as coming from the Red Cross. This impression is so entirely erroneous, so subversive of its principles, so at variance with all methods in the past, and so harmful for its efforts in the future, that its officers in America have felt themselves at length constrained to make the correction, which they have done through the courtesy of your columns, and which I earnestly indorse, only regretting the misunderstanding which has made it necessary, and simply begging the American public to bear in mind that it has never been in any way appealed to for aid by its National Red Cross, and that, while its present principles and administration remain intact, it probably never will be. It will continue to state conditions plainly, but claims no monopoly of

charity.

But on this field it scarcely finds it necessary to make statements. They have been poured upon our people by scores of graphic, earnest and truthful pehs for months. They hardly could be worse—two millions of people plunged in the deepest of sorrow, homeless, friendless, bereft, widowed, despotled, without food, clothes, shelter, famishing, horrlined, sick, hopeless, some seeking self-destruction, others waiting for the death that lingers too long—this is the situation! Need one say more? How is it being met? Bravely, heroically, by our devoted missionary men as almoners, scattered from the Marmora to the Caspian, from the Black to the Mediterranean—and our missionary women—my pen stops, and my eye instinctively searches for ink of gold in which to write of them. Their part in these terrible tragedles will never be written. Themselves can never tell it, but somewhere it is known, and will be accounted unto them. If America had done nothing more, she is yet an honored country to have produced these women. All these are striving by the aid of generous gifts of America and England to ward off starvation so far as possible by systematic and limited rations.

The foreign Ambassadors and consulg are all doing double duty. Our American officials have from the first taken a courageous and beneficent stand, honoring our nation and serving humanity. Sir Philip Currie, of Great Britain, has been a tower of strength for justice and mercy. For ourselves and the part we have taken, were it not for the intense anxiety of our people to hear and to know all that pertains to this distressed country, I would gladly remain silent. The ability to accomplish only so small a proportion of what is needed discourages. Still I trus: It has not all been quite in vain.

We arrived in Constantinople on February 15, less than three months ago. The season was not what would have been chosen, the weather certainly not; naturally some preliminaries to be asked for, and not the most conciliatory tone of people and press at our back a But on this field it scarcely finds it necessary to make statements. They have been poured upon our

A CHEMICAL CLUB PROPOSED. A meeting for the organization of a social club

of chemists and persons who are interested in chem istry was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 203 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Professor A. A. Bremerman presided. Among others who were present were A. P. Hallock, H. Schwitzer, G. M. Gesner, S. N. McWilliams, A. H. Mason, P. S. Tilden, Dr. C. W. Parsons and Dr. William Mc-Murtrie. A committee was appointed to send a prospectus of the proposed club to members of the chemical trade.

Exceedingly tasteful designs, at factory prices.

PUBLIC BATHS DISCUSSED.

THE WORK OF THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE INTERESTING ADDRESSES AT A MEETING PRO SIDED OVER BY MR. STRONG-DR. TOLMAN

AND OTHERS SPEAK. The Aldermen's Chamber in the City Hall was crowded yesterday with citizens who are interested in public baths. Mayor Strong presided at the meeting, and the proceedings were opened by Cartille Commissioner of Public Wes eral C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works,

who said that Mayor Strong was the originator of the system of providing public baths for the city, and that the masses of the people owed the Mayor a vote of gratitude. The Mayor in reply said that he thought his committee had done a gr and that all honor was due to them for the road William Gaston Hamilton, civil engineer, followed, briefly sketching the work of the cor

He said that this was the beginning of the establishment of a regular and general plan of baths for the city, and he added that the committee would like to establish eleven bathhouses, together with the proper lavatories, for pedestrians and was Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure wild the good work St. John's Guild had done for the

people in teaching them rules conductve to clean ness and hygiene Mayor Strong caused a laugh when in introducing Dr. Moreau Morris he said, "He will give you logical rehash of the various baths and systems. Dr. Morris immediately went into the technique of his profession, explaining the causes of "cutaneous

exudations," perspiration, its beneficial and detri-mental effects, and the need of cleanliness as a condition precedent to godliness. "The exhalations of an unwashed body sitting next to one, as in a public conveyance, may generate germs of typhoid and many other dread diseases," Dr. Morris said. In these public baths, Dr.

Morris said, the 15,232 lodging-house transients will find proper cleansing facilities. An interesting lecture, illustrated with stereop-ticon views, was delivered by Dr. William H. Tolman. Dr. Tolman is secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Public Baths, which prepared plans of a beautiful structure to be erected in Tompkins Square, where a large bath, smaller lavatories and other sanitary arrangements are to be placed, and two smaller subterrenean lavatories in Mail-et. just back of the Postoffice Building, and at Green

Square, at Thirty-secondst. and Broadway.

The plans, specifications, etc., for the bath have all been approved and the sites selected, so that all the committee now has to do is to build. The Tomp kins Square bath will cost \$150,000, and the two lava-

tories will cost \$25,000 each. Dr. Tolman showed views of the Roman baths of Nero, Agrippa and Diocletian, and contrasted those of this country and England with them. The views with the general field agent, its and an Oriental linguist, seek duals, a method which had been urkish Government to our Legatit the principles of the Red Cross

bathing in a year.

The lecturer presented striking views from the lower East Side, showing the filth, the lack of ventilation and utter disregard of the people for sanitation. He said that these people did not wash, because they had no opportunity or facilities, and he urged that the question of public baths be agitated more as a question of civic economy, if for no other reason.

reason.

A committee of citizens called upon the Mayor to protest against the location of the bath in Tompkins Square. The principal objectors are the Rev. Dr. Redmond and the Rev. Dr. McSweeney. The Mayor requested the delegation to call again.

GOLD GOING TO GERMANY.

Gold coin to the amount of \$1,250,000 was with drawn yesterday from the Sub-Treasury for ship-ment to Germany for Russian account by the First Bismarck, of the Hamturg-American Line, which sails to-day.

THE WALKER COMPANY'S PLANS. Ex-Governor Flower, who is a large stockholds in the Walker Company which, as reported in an Albany dispatch in The Tribune yesterday, has 57

peared in the field as a strong competitor of the General Electric and Westinghouse companies, said yesterday regarding the company: "It has been revesterday regarding the company: "It has been reorganized, and has its factory at Cleveland. The
New-York office is at No. 253 Broadway. There is
to be no fighting against any other companies we
are simply out for business." Then the ex-Governor nodded his confirmation of the report that
the Walker company, had secured the contract to the Walker company had secured the contract to furnish the electric plant for the Brooklyn Bridge, also for two ratiroads in Chicago, for some of the equipments of the elevated railway there, for roads in Kansan City and Detroit and for the department

in Kansan City and Detroit and for the department store of Jordan & Marsh in Boston.

Samuel D. Crafts and Henry G. Issertel, electrical engineer, are the New-York representatives of the Walker Company and have been active in arranging for extensive exhibits at the Electrical Show. These exhibits include one of the largest generators made and other interesting displays in the dynamo department. The manager is H. McL. Harding.

Other offices of the Walker Company are at Chicago, Dallas, Tex., Boston, Philadelphis, Pittsburg, Minneapolis, St. Louis, San Francisco, Redmond, Va., and in Yokohama, Paris and Johanseburg, S. A. R.

A DEADLY BLOW FOR THE PEACEMAKER William H. Lafferty is dying at his home, in Rockfield-st., Bedford Park, from a blow which he received with a baseball bat last Sunday. Lafferty and severa: others were in Potter Place, Bedford Park, last Sunday when John H. Hackermaster and James Reynolds, two of the party, began quar-relling. Laffe-ty took hold of Reynolds and was leading him away when Hackermaster struck

Lafferty on the head with the bat.

Lafferty told Coroner Hoeber, who took an ante-Lafferty told Coroner Hoeber, who took an ambiguing mortem statement yesterday morning, that he was struck from behind and fell unconscious. He was struck from behind and fell unconscious. He will not recover.

Thomas Nixon told the Coroner that he will not recover.

Thomas Nixon told the Coroner that he he will not recover.

Thomas Nixon told the Coroner that he self Hackermaster strike the blow. He tried to held Hackermaster until a policeman came, but was unable to do so.

Neal O'Brien, who was also a member of the Neal O'Brien, who was also a member of the party, says Hackermaster told him that he intended to strike Reynolds, and not Lafferty. All who were in the party live at Bedford Park. The police are looking for Hackermaster.